

ALL ENGLAND ABSORBED IN BUILDING OF SHIPS

(Correspondence Associated Press.)
GLASGOW, Aug. 21.—The shipbuilders of Great Britain, who soon will be turning out virtually nothing but standard ships and war vessels, have one advantage over the shipbuilders of the United States that will be hard to overcome. They have nearly all their materials at their back doors.

From the decks of ships in one of the yards in the north of England, for instance, everything used in the construction of vessels is within sight. Iron is extracted from hills that look to be almost across the street. Coal comes from the same place. On the other side of the yard are great coke ovens, smelters, furnaces and rolling mills. Plates and steel forms may be carried from the mills to the ships under construction in carts drawn by horses. A single company extracts the ore, prepares it with its own fuel and sends it away from its own plant as finished ships ready for the sea. There are many such examples here in the north. The success of more than one of the shipbuilding concerns may be partially traced to the

proximity of materials used.

So great is the supply at the disposal of the shipbuilders that in many cases they have entered into the manufacture of other things than ships. One yard, which owns a great rolling mill, turns out, in addition to steel for its own tremendous needs, something over 2,000 tons weekly of great steel forms which are shipped away to be made into projectiles. Another yard has turned over some of its buildings and sheds to the actual making of projectiles from steel taken from its own plant. Still another is engaged almost solely upon the construction of standard ships and thereby has released quantities of its equipment to making "steel for the Germans."

Another had a large stretch of land in the rear of its place which before the war was used mostly as a slag dump and a storage yard for steel. All this has been cleared away and now the site is covered by a big airplane factory. Needless to say, this plant is so isolated that the Germans never could locate it, and if they did know where it was they never could damage it.

The shipbuilders of Britain are intensely interested in what the United States is going to do toward increasing the shipping tonnage of the world, and they are anxious to do everything possible to assist in the plans. Only one thing did they have to suggest—they were unanimously agreed that under no consideration should workers in the yards be permitted to join the armed forces. When England went to war the shipbuilding concerns encouraged their employees to enlist, but now and for some time past, with assistance of the government, former employees are being released from the army and the navy to return to their work. A shipbuilder or a man with a knowledge of shipbuilding is worth ten times as much to his country in a shipyard, company officials say, as he is in the armed forces.

The builders of ships for Britain have all the material they need and gradually they are getting a sufficient number of men to do the work that only men can do. Female workers are all very well, they say, but a woman cannot handle an automatic riveter or swing a sledge.

SELLING PRICE OF COPPER FIXED WITHOUT WAGE REDUCTION

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Copper prices were fixed yesterday at 23½ cents a pound, about 3 cents below the prevailing market, by agreement between the government and leading copper producers, effective for four months.

Sales to the government, the public and the allies will be at this price, f. o. b. New York, and producers agreed not to reduce wages now paid in the industry. They also pledged themselves to maintain maximum production and to prevent copper from falling into the hands of speculators.

Although the price is fixed under voluntary agreement between producers and the government's war industries board, with the president's approval, it was announced officially that under the executive war power "the proper departments of the government will be asked to take over the mines and plants of any producers who fail to conform to the arrangements and prices."

Recent government purchases of copper for war purposes have been made under agreement to pay the price to be determined by the war industries board. Early in the war when copper sold at about 36 cents

the government contracted for 45,000,000 pounds for the army and navy at 16 2/3 cents, but future contracts will be at the new rate.

The price was set after extensive investigation of production costs by the federal trade commission. The commission's report was understood to have indicated that copper could be sold profitably at a much lower price than 23½ cents, but in reaching its decision the war industries board, headed by Frank A. Scott, took into consideration that the price should not be pared down to the point where producers would be discouraged or wages reduced.

CAPITAL AND LABOR COOPERATE TO MAINTAIN INDUSTRIAL PEACE

(By Associated Press.)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 21.—Cooperation of labor in assuring the government that the production of supplies will not be halted by strikes or lockouts during the war was invited by American industry yesterday in resolutions approved by the Industrial Relations Society of the war convention here of American business men. The resolutions will be put before the full convention today for final adoption.

The action was taken after a stirring speech by Secretary of Labor Wilson, who declared that the spirit of unrest among laboring men was due in large measure to the general impression that business has been making excessive profits in which labor has not shared.

"Has it never occurred to you business men," Secretary Wilson asked, "that the story has gone forth that you are not patriotic; that you have been profiteering? And did it never occur to you that the working man has said to himself he will insist on getting his share of the war? My position is that there should be no 'swag.'"

"I have said to labor that this is no time to insist on union recognition and no time to insist on changes in labor standards. But I also want to say to you employers that this is no time to stand on your prejudices, no time to insist on profiteering. You should not take advantage of your country's necessities to insist on abnormal profits."

Three new discoveries of ore as having been made in the past three weeks, while a larger hoist is being installed and additional air equipment for further increasing the capacity has been contracted for.

Witty Sayings

There's many a boy today pondering the problem of how to be a dutiful scholar and a good scout at the same time.

Somewhat it doesn't seem probable that the mikado of Japan can be very enthusiastic over the growing tendency to can royalty.

We wonder if there will be any crop statistics from those back yard, cellar, roof and city truck gardens that we heard so much about last spring.

These Russian names mean nothing. Contrary to his monicker, General Lvoff wants to keep on fighting.

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PLEA FOR HUMANE TREATMENT FOR DUMB BRUTES OF TONOPAH

Editor of The Bonanza.

In the name of humanity, may I ask you to print the following, to the boys and girls of Tonopah:

Many of us yesterday went down to the swimming pool and had the pleasure of watching you have the time of your lives. You simply sparkled with fun and the pure joy of splashing about like gay fishes. It made us, watching, feel happy and like kids again, just to see you there.

But I wondered how many of you gave a moment's reflection to the thought of money, labor, time and thought that was spent to make your happy day possible. Did you think of the quarters and dollars given that meant the sacrifice of perhaps some necessity, for we all know that in most families there is a dozen places for each penny nowadays? So many people gave that could not afford to do so and gave gladly to make you happy. Now don't you think it is up to you to make some return? May I tell you how you can do this?

Do you know that Tonopah has become a by-word over the rest of the state because of the practice of cruelty to animals. A great deal has already been said about this, but evidently not enough.

When we had that disgraceful slaughter of dogs a while back and the facts were known, the people over the state marveled that we

stood such an outrage. We permitted a fiend in human form to torture and kill our pets in all the savage, merciless and inhuman ways that such a misshapen brain could devise. No wonder people marveled for we also paid him a huge wage to do it.

I know it is no use to brag all this to light again. If you are like me, you will want to forget it. But we can't forget what goes on around us every day—the wilful and wanton cruelty of the children.

Can anyone tell me who is benefited by tying a burro to a post somewhere apart and leaving him standing there two or three days without a mouthful to eat and goodness knows their fare is too scant at best? or until someone notices the miserable creature and unties him? Who is made happier when two or three boys or girls jump on the back of a new baby burro and injure the poor little thing so that he has to be shot? What pleasure can there possibly be in chasing and beating every burro that crosses your path? In turning him loose with a choking light wire about his neck? In throwing sharp stones to cut and bruise him? These and many others unfit for print are common practices. Are your hearts really so callous, unfeeling, or is it just thoughtlessness? Please understand—we all know that not all of

you are not guilty but I appeal to all of you in the name of all animals (for the burros are not the only ones that suffer) to put a stop to these cruelties and to try to leave comfort and peace in your trail instead of misery and anguish. It is easier to be kind than it is to be cruel and if you will try it you will find a warm, pleasant feeling around your hearts that will repay you a thousand times.

Be loyal to your town. Give it a new for kindness and fairness and then uphold that name. Be loyal to your parents, who are judged by your conduct. And above all be loyal to God who put all animals in your care and trusted you to be merciful, thoughtful and kind. If you will do this, you will lighten and brighten not only the lives of the animals, but also your own lives and those of everyone around you.

Can we get the pledge of every girl and boy in Tonopah to do his or her "bit," their promise to prevent cruelty and to further in every way possible the comfort and happiness of our little dumb friends? Will you set a good example for the grown folks, many of whom need it badly?

Ask Mr. Booth—the animals have no better friend—to help you and let us have an anti-cruelty society that will make the state change its opinion of the town of Tonopah.

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AMBULANCES FROM U. S. VOCALISTS

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—To establish an American Singers' Ambulance in Italy, like the American Ambulance in France, David Bispham, the American singer, has asked the singers, musicians and music lovers of America to contribute at least \$1,000,000 at the earliest possible moment. Ambulances, Mr. Bispham states, are urgently needed by the Italian army. Two thousand dollars cabled to Milan, he adds, would place a motor ambulance at the front at once. America owes an everlasting debt of gratitude to the art and artists of Italy, he points out. John M. Fulton of the Musicians' Club, has been appointed treasurer of the proposed fund.

BUILDING IN JAPAN.

(By Associated Press.)

TOKIO, Sept. 21.—Great Britain is now building twenty-three steamers, approximately 200,000 tons, at various shipbuilding yards in Japan. Several of these will be finished soon and will be transferred to the representatives of the British government.

Mexico has nothing on Russia in the revolutionary game. The Greasers used to stage two a day, but the Stavs are giving a continuous performance.

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